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DRVN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS 6th SESSION

June 15

1070

POLITICAL REPORT

By Premier PHAM VAN DONG



(Far-end, a bust of President HO CHI MINH)

HE National Assembly of the DRVN (Third Legislature), has held its 6th session in Hanoi to review the internal and foreign affairs over the past period and consider and decide on directives for the people and State to follow in the new situation of the resistance against US aggression, for national salvation, and socialist construction in North Viet Nam.

After the opening speech of Truong Chinh, Chairman of the DRVN National Assembly Standing Committee, Premier Pham Van Dong delivered the Political Report of the Council of Ministers. (See Page 8)

The National Assembly then heard another report submitted by Vice-Premier Nguyen Con on "the immediate economic tasks and the 1970 State plan."

It also heard the reports of General Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, on the country's military affairs, of Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, on the nation's diplomatic position, and of State Minister Xuan Thuy, on the Paris Conference and the work of the DRVN government delegation.

Pham Van Bach, President of the People's Supreme Court, read a report on the State's legal work, and Hoang Quoc Viet, President of the People's General Prosecution, another on the activities of his department.

The deputies were afterwards divided into groups to study and discuss these reports before meeting again in plenary session to hear speeches delivered by various deputies.

They unanimously passed two resolutions, one ratifying the resolutions of the National Assembly Standing Committee, and the other endorsing the Political Report of the Council of Ministers.

A declaration issued by the National Assembly was approved by the deputies at the end of the 6th session, hailing the successes won in both zones of Viet Nam against the US aggressors. In this declaration, the National Assembly reiterated its subport to the US aggressors. In this declaration, the 10-point overall solution of the PRG of the KSVN DIRVN government's position, the 10-point overall solution of the PRG of the KSVN the Indochinese Peoples and voiced its subport for the struggle of the Khmer and Lao the Indochinese Peoples and voiced its subport for the struggle of the Khmer and Lao peoples. It called on the national assemblies, governments and poples of various countries in the world, on the American people as well, to come out strongly against the US imperialists and to demand that the latter immediately put an end to their aggression in Indochina. It isually urged the Vietnamese people and armed forces to step up the resistance to the US aggressors and to give all-out support, to the struggle of the brother Khmer and Loo peoples.

SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK HEAD OF STATE OF CAMBODIA, LEAVES HANOI

A FIER a two-weck
friendship visit to the
DRVN, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of
State of Cambodia, Princes
Monique Sihanouk, Samdech
Prime Minister Penn Nouth
and his wife and the other
Cambodian distinguished
guests left Hanoi on June
8, 1970.

Many State leaders of the DRVN were present at the farewell coremony which took place in Municipal Theatre Square, Hanoi, lavishly hung with Victnamese and Cambodian flags.

On this occasion, President Ton Duc Thang delivered a speech, He said:

"At this time when you are leaving us, Samdech Head of State, Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, Samdech Prime Minister and Madame, and other Khmer guests, we feel a boundless

attachment. Every Vietnamese will for ever engrave in his security of the secu

Visibly moved, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, said:

"A two-week State visit is indeed an exceptionally long one. Nevertheless, had it not been for our lear of taking advantage of your generous, charming and flawless hospitality, we

(Continued page 5)

THE ECONOMIC WEAPON

by NGUYEN XUAN LAI

A SUPER - MARKET OF AMERICAN SURPLUS GOODS

E Times of Viet Nam (unofficial mouthpiece of the Diem regime) wrote on Feb. 1939 with some bitterness that aid had not been granted in dollars or other foreign currencies which could be used at will, but in piastres (Saigon currency) from the "counter-part fund." To preserve this "fund," it is necessary to import only marketable goods and se are of course consumer goods

However, it is not Saigon, but Washington which finalizes these import programs, i.e. the quantity, nature and even the date of delivery

Ngo Dinh Nhu, Diem's brother, Sgo Dina Nau, Diem's brother, complained at a press conference in April 1957 that: "They (the Amer-icans) have not asked us about our needs, and glutted our markets with commodities of all kinds, and even forced us to accept products from all countries" (that is US satellite

In fact the Saigon Viet Nam's Economic and Financial Informa-tion made it known on May 31, 1957 that "consumer goods and half-finished products made up 82 per cent of all US aid in 1956 ("commercialized" aid)"; the remaining or 18 per cent consisted of capital goods.

The official statistics released by SOM and the Saigon authorities in 1959 and 1960 supplied a confir-

imports as against 23.8 per cent for the first category.

important rubber-producing An important rubber-producing country, with an annual output of 70,612 tons from 1955 to 1963, South Viet Nam had to spend 2.5 per cent of her annual import budget on rubber goods, tyres in particular. In the beginning, US goods were

keenly competed by French products which had been well established in South Viet Nam market for a coutn viet Nam market for a century. Only since 1959 could the US begin consolidating its position and supplant France which was closely followed by Japan.

In 1060, the US took measures to restrict tripartite exchanges between it, South Viet Nam and a third counwhich was in fact one of its try which was in fact one of its satellites (limitation of supplies in "direct dollars", obligation to ship 50 per cent of American goods on board US cargoes) in order to gradually oust other countries. Since 1061, the US has virtually secured the monopoly of South Vict Nammarket.

Whatever might be the label of the goods imported into South Viet Nam — "made" in France, in Japan Nam-" made" in France, in Japan or in the US-it was always Washungton which paid, by selling its surpluses, say, to France, payable up to 90 per cent in French france which are then put at the disposal of the Saigon administration to import French products; the proceeds of the sale should be paid to the "counter."

Foodstuffs		12.8% of	total
Fuel		0.8%	_
Raw materials Half-finished products		19.6%	-
Capital goods		13.8%	_
Consumer goods	1	43 %	
		100 %	

If we understand that the "half-If we understand that the "half-finished products" are subject to little processing (in South Viet Nam) almost all these imports (85.4 per cent) are made up of consumer goods, the ratio of raw materials and capital goods being only . . 6 and capital goods being only 14.6 per cent. Here are some data (in

part fund." The same process was applied to Japan, but the "direct dollars" granted to that country were more important compared to France (40 per cent against 21 per cent in 1955).

With this "tripartite trade," the Americans killed two birds with one

Items	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Cotton goods Sugar Wheat flour Powdered milk Cigarettes Vegetables and fruits	15,559 58,732 50,491 20,725 6,354	17,689 55,990 66,871 22,045 5,785 14,674	21,639 55,661 42,129 16,974 4,263 14,674	21,075 45,678 53,796 17,291 1,921 24,150	19,056 46,321 73,482 17,792 2,059 24,878

While surplus agricultural commod ities were imported to the value of 6,563.5 million dollars from 1960 to 1964, only 1,496.7 million dollars (or 22.8 per cent) were earmarked for chemical fertilizers, seeds and agricultural machines.

Whereas the import of refri whereas the import of ichir-grators, T.V. sets, sewing machines, motorized vehicles of various kinds, etc. swallowed up 6,358 million piastres during these five years, non-errous metals and hardware im-ported for industrial needs to the tune of 2,051 million piastres, represented 7.7 per cent of the an-

stone: they could sell their farm sur-plus on the French and Japanese markets, 'pay'' for the alignment of French policy in South Viet Nam of French policy in South Viet Nam along US policy, reinforce the posi-tion of Japan considered to be their "gendarme and most dependable ally in Southeast Asia," while binding more solidly the Saigon administra-

All through the 1955-1964 period, US "commercialized aid" accounted for three-fourths of South Viet Nam imports; it covered 91 per cent of purchases in 1965 and 97 per cent in

In this dumping of American oods, what has become of South Viet Nam economy?

An agrarian country favoured by An agrarian country lavoured by a tropical climate and a fertile soil. South Viet Nam was before World War II, an exporter of foodstuffs: apart from maize, tea, coconuts, pepper, cinnamon, sugar, dried fish and crustaceans, etc., she would export from 1.4 to 1.5 million tons of rice, ranking third in the world after Burma and Thailand. With 42,700 tons of rubber exported in 1938 and 48,000 tons in 1939 (4.7 per cent of world exports), she was the fourth rubber producer in the world.

This shows the great possibility of her agriculture which, in an independent economy, can meet the needs not only of the population but also of the industrialization of the country.

But since 1954, the situation has become quite different.

Within the framework of the "Food for Peace" program, the US government signed on June 17, 1958 with Ngo Dinh Diem the first 1938 with Ngo Dinh Diem the first
"surplus agricultural commodities
agreement" giving access to the
South Viet Nam market to US
surpluses. This "accord", renewed
every year up to 1962, defined the
modalities governing the "trading
of agricultural products between the
US and South Viet Nam" in such a way as "was not detrimental to US traditional markets and the world Us traditional markets and the work.
This means plainly that it is forbidden for South Viet Namt to intensify her agriculture and to export its products, especially rice, so as not to compete with the US which must dispose of its stocks. In its issue of Sept. 13, 1958, the *Time* made it clear that the policy of ICA (i.e. the US government) was unfavourable to rice-growing in Nam Bo because the US has become an important riceexporting country.

This agricultural check was quickly felt. From 1955 to 1959 the cultivated area varied between 2,179,000 and 2.542.000 hectares and rice pro duction between 2,787,000 and 3,277,000 tons according to the year.
These official figures, swollen of course, show that the area under rice covered only 90 per cent and rice production reached 80 per cent of the figures in 1942, an average year, while the population, let us not for-get, increased at least by 50 per cent.

The credits earmarked for agriculture ran to 0.85 per cent of the State budget in 1957, 1.1 per cent in 1958 and 1.2 per cent in 1959. A rice-purchasing price 1939. A rice-purchasing price system was set up involving various onerous taxes: rice was sold by the peasants to "co-operatives" at a price always from 30 to 40 per cent below market price, thus discouraging all production boost.

Since then, the rice situation has further deteriorated, From 1964 onwards, the acreage of fallow land reached one million hectares or nearly 40 per cent of the total area under admitted by the Saigon

What remained for export

At a time when the food problem became acute in the world, South Nam rice lost its traditional mark The Saigon government managed to export from 1955 to 1961 150,000

import that staple food. A big rice exporter in Southeast Asia, South Viet Nam has become now the biggest importer, and worse still, is reduced to begging for American rice.

The French weekly Tribune des Nations wrote on Jan. 26, 1962: "This year, Mr. Diem is contemplating importing 200,000 tons of rice."

AP reported on Feb. 9, 1970 that from 1965 to 1968, South Vict Nam has had to import an estimated

That is not all. "Known for her rice production, South Viet Nam is obliged to consume wheat flour as basic food." import of wheat flour amounted to o6,225 tons in 1957 and 1958.

The plight of industry was not

The invasion of American plunged industry and handicrafts into a serious crisis. The most threatened of the traditional and also the most uportant lines were textiles and

The importation of 190 million metres of textiles a year brought some ten thousand looms (2/3) of total to a standstill and threw thousands of a standstill and throw thousands of workers and artisans into the streets. The workshops still in commission rubbed along with tens of millions of metres of cloth unsold. Even the most modern enterprises such as Vinatexco, Night and Science and Science with Vinitex, Sicovina, operating with American and Formoscan capitals still had in stock hundreds of tons of cotton yarn and tens of millions of textiles.

Sustaining the competition of som fifty thousand tons of sugar imported per year sold at 12 piastres a kilo-gram as against 19 piastres per kilogram for local sugar—the total local consumption being about 70,000 tons a year — 10,000 sugar mills had to close down, and the farmers in Eastern Nam Bo and Southern Trung Bo were forced to burn their sugar fields.

The paper mills and most of the tobacco curing mills ceased to function (the remaining tobacco enterprises worked at two-thirds of their capacity), as the market was swamped with these American commodities.

In the first eight months of 1960, 784 enterprises (52.2 per cent being handicraft) went bankrupt or changed their activities. The only "thriving" economic sector is trade, for in all colonial countries (old or new type) nothing is more remunerative than the import and retail trade of foreign goods. In 1956, it was responsible for 29 per cent of the national income as against 21 per cent for agriculture and 11 per cent for industry. Trading and it per cent for industry.

tirms were mushrooming: according
to official figures, in Salgon-Cholon
alone, they accounted for 55 per cent
of the total of enterprises of all kinds, a rise of 77 per cent over 1957.

sailing when the other sectors are in a slump. The more there are imported goods, the more storchouses are crammed with "surplus" commod-

565,000 tons in 1957

636,000 tons in 1958 and

705,000 tons in 1050.

CONOMIC crisis, ruin of agriculture, decline of industry and to South Viet Nam by US aid. It is a matter of course and inevitable, a the US did not spend billions of dollars for the sake of Diem and

Next issue : Political Campuflages

VIET NAM COURIER

On the occasion of its 15th founding anniversary, the National Liaison Committee of Victnamese Patriotic and Peace-Loving Catholics has met to sum up its activities and laid down juture tasks. Following is an account of the work of that conference.

HE National Liaison Committee of Vietnam-ese Patriotic and Peace-Loving Catholics was set up on March 11, 1955, after the re-establishment of peace. Continuing the patriotic tra-ditions of its predecessors, chiefly the Catholic Resistant has the right to make use Members' Association, it addresses itself, at present, to the task of broadly uniting the Vietnamese Catholics work for national construction and reunification of the country.

Since its outset, it has strongly denounced the manoeuvres of the enemy.

In fact, before withdraw-ing, the French armed forces blew up or trapped with mines the churches and seminaries occupied by them during the resistance war. Worse still, the US and Diem clique left no stone unturned, from bluff to coercion, to trigger a massive migration of Catholics to the South

The National Liaison Committee of Vietnamese Patriot-ic and Peace-Loving Catholics helped the Catholics to stabil-ize their life, and rebuild the war-torn countryside. It callfor unity of all within National United Front. for clergymen it organized meetings and helped them implement State policies and improve their relations with the authorities and the Front.

The people's power actively helped the Catholics rebuild war - devastated land. Groups of sappers co-operated with guerillas to remove barbed-wire entanglements and mines and restore places of worship. Some fighters even died in the accomplishment of their duty. Materials were supplied by the State to rebuild over 200 churches. In many localities, followers of other religions lent their Catholic fellow-countrymen a helping hand. At work, solibetween various religions was strengthened.

ERFEDOM OF BELIEF A PRINCIPLE - LIKE POLICY N June 1955, 8,000 believ-

ers of various creeds met to welcome the promulga-tion of a decree guaranteeing freedom of belief. Signed on June 14, 1955 and following the line previously laid down chiefly in the 1946 Constitution, it confirmed the prin-ciples of freedom of belief mentioned in a resolution of the National Assembly at its session held from March 20 session held from March 20 to 20, 1955. The 1959 Constitution stipulates in its article 20: "The citizens of the D mocratic Republic of Viet Nam enjoy freedom of belief. They are free to prestige or not to greatise any tise or not to practise any religion.

This legislation which in of the DRVN, sanctions the sparation of the Church and the State, Freedom of conscience is a democratic right, one of the fundam ntal human rights. The State respects it and guarantees it without any discrimination between the various religions. It assumes two aspects: freedom to fol-

low a religion and freecom not to follow any. Believers of all creeds should, as citizens, fulfil their obligations towards the Fa-therland and abide by the laws of the State. Nobody

of religion against the law. Freedom of belief is not Freedom of belief is not only couched on paper. It is a matter of principle. In fact, under the new regime, the Catholic people enjoyed more favourable conditions to practise their religion.

The people's power sees to it that the Catholics' tempo-ral life be gradually improv-ed. After the re-establishment of peace, agrarian re-form could be speeded up.

But facts soon proved to be quite the opposite. In four years, US planes destroyed or damaged churches (including 5 3 seminaries drals). many convents; priests (including a bishop coadjutor) and wounded 2 priests and one vicar, and inflicted many casualties among the clergymen, nuns and believers.

P. village, Quang Binh province, inhabited by Ca-tholic fishermen, was struck 4,400 times. Holy places, heaven fruit gardens, were houses, fruit gardens were but heaps of ruins. Le Hien. a delegate of the village, said: "We re not afraid said: "We re not afraid of US imperialism. We've downed American planes, captured their pilots, afire commando - boa commando - boats.. Despite a fierce war, our production is going on.
Thanks to the impulse given to production, during the war we delivered to the State a greater quantity of food-

mon work. They have example by either helping to build agricultural co-opera-tives, like parish priests Doi. Nghia (Yen Bai province), Huan (Nam Ha province), Tinh (Ha Tinh province), Nghia (Yen Bai province), Huan (Nam Ha province), Tinh (Ha Tinh province), or pledging themselves to go everywhere duty calls, such as fathers Trinh, Nghiem, as fath Phuoc.

Over these last few years an emulation movement has spread for the title "exemplary family is anti-US strug-gle." Tens of thousands gle." Tens of thouseholds have of Catholic households have won it. Thanks to this movement, many Catholic families, Catholic hamlets and parishes have now distin-guished themselves by their patriotism.

> ENTHUSIASM AND CONFIDENCE

and confidence that the National Liaison Com-

treated. The colonialist mis sionaries lorded it over us Between them and us, there was quite a gap. To follow the imperialists, was to experience the afflictions of slavery...

"Since the August Revolution, life has been con-stantly improved. Believers and priests have been faring better. Formerly we preached, but it was like sowing the seeds of faith in the bushes. Socialism has cleared th bushes for us...

The testimonies of other delegates, priests or believers, were in the same vein.

Facts have shown in these last fifteen years that respect for freedom of belief has been a constant governhas been a constant govern-ment policy, that socialism has been making more comfortable the material life of the Catholics, and has purified their spiritual life. The liquidation of the exploitation of man by man and the collective work resulting from co-operation and mutual aid have made it and mutual aid have many it possible for the Catholics to translate into facts the Christ's teachings about justice, fraternity and char-

Imperialism has laid bare its face as an aggressor who deflects religion from faith,

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH in DRUN

For the Catholic peasants as for the others, a milenary-old dream came true; "land to the tillers." At the end to the tillers. At the cho of 1958, agricultural co-operation was started. Like other farmers, Catholic peas-ants joined co-operatives in bigger and bigger numbers. The collective work has made The collective work has made it possible to build hydraulic works, multiply crops, adopt now farming rechangues, diversify the; crops, and increase production. The increase production are not a conditions of the possible have been deformed came of the conditions of the possible have been deformed came of the possible ternity-homes, creches, clubs, etc. Illiteracy has been li-quidated and the cultural level of the Catholic peasants has now risen.

In urban centres, after the p riod of economic re-habili-tation and transformation came socialist industrialization. Unemployment has been eradicated. The living stan-dard of the worker has been made secure and improved and his political status has changed for good. He has become the collective master of his workshop. In the new social regime, power is in the hands of the working class.

It is this placeful con-struction work and social progress to which the Cathoics have made a large con hes have made a large con-tribution that the American pilots wanted to destroy. That is why, together with the laic people, the Catholies have risen up at one rush against US aggression.

CATHOLICS AND THE REST OF THE PEOPLE FACING US AGGRESSION

On the b ginning, some Catholics b li ved that US planes would not bombard the churches and the latter could serve as A.A. shelters.

young Catholics have joined the army or other national defence services."

Everywhere, in Catholic villages, militia units wers cat up to take charge of poople's A.A. defence and constal defence. In some province, Catholic militia province, Catholic militia vibelic heroes of people's armed forces: the two militia units forces: the two militia units of P. village, Quang Binh province, and militia platoon K. of Kim Son district, Ninh Binh province.

Everywhere, Catholic youth volunteered to fulfil all tasks. Tens of thousands of them have enlisted in the them have chisted in the army or shock youth units. Hung Nghia, a small Catholic village in Hai Hau district, Nam Ha province, was awarded a medal for having 200 youths with the colours.

Catholic women assume Catholic women assume new responsibilities. Taking the place of enlisted men, they look after housework, take up important jobs in co-operatives and rural ad-ministration.

Even old-agers and children offer their service to produc-tion and rational defence.

In war time, agricultural co-operation made headway in Catholic areas. At present, over 80 per cent of Catholic peasants have joised co-operatives many of which have exceeded the 5 tome lecture annual area of the production of the various personal control of the production movement that conditions are the conditions of the various personal conditions are considered to the condition of the condition movement.

Significantly enough, many Significantly enough, many Catholics have been cited labour heroes: Truong Van Nho (agriculture), Dao Thi Hao, Nguyen Van Voi (industry), Nguyen Thi Kim Hoa (trassport and communication), Nguyen Van Chien (1988) (army).

The priests and their flocks have taken part in the com-



Nguyen Thi Xuan, a Quang Binh Catholic militiaof a light weaton

mittee of Vietnamese Patriotic and Peace-Loving Catholics anniversary this year.

On this occasion the Committee held an calarged meeting attended by 120 delegates including 47 parish priests from all dioc as 8.

Discussions w.r. heated on such items listed on the agenda as: socialism and Catholicism; regims of exploitation, imperialism in particular, and Catholicism; the road followed by North Vietnames Church.

Taking the floor at the conferctee, Reverend Father Vuong Dinh Ai, delegate of Ha Tinh parish, said: "We have lived under two regimes. inder the o'd one, suffered a lot of misfortune.

Apart from the shame of Apart from the shame of servitude, we experienced many privations in temporal life: Ha Tinh was one of the regions hardest hit by famine. Some of the male famine. Some of the name believers had but a loin-eloth to wear. The Victnamese priests were not well

A glowing truth: the North Vietnamese Church has followed the path chart-ed by President Ho Chi ed by President Ho Chi Minh: "For the independence and freedom of the Fatherland, for the happines of the people." The delegates were glad to learn of the contribution made by the patriotic Catholics to the struggle of the whole country for national independence. stirring message, they extolled the sacrifices and suc-cesses of the South Viet Nam people and shown their col-idarity with the patriotic priests and believers in the South.

At the end of the confer-At the end of the confer-ence a solemn rally was held by 650 priests, believers' delegates and Catholic peralities and intellectua sonalities and intellectuals. Before an onthusiastic audi-ence, Reverend Father Nguyen The Vinh, Vice-President of the Committee, appealed to all the Catholics to strengthon their unity within the National United Front and to work with might and main for socialist construction and economic development.

VIET NAM - CAMBODIA JOINT STATEMENT

A T the invitation of His Excellency Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, President of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Princess Monique Sihanouk, paid a State visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam from May 25 to

June 8, 1070.

Samdech Head of State and Princess Monique Sibanouk were accompanied by Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of the Property of the President of Samdech Head of State; Capitain Ong Meang, aide-de-camp of Samdech Head of State; Capitain Ong Meang, aide-de-camp of Samdech Head of State; Capitain Ong Meang, aide-de-camp of Samdech Head of State; Capitain Ong Meang, aide-de-camp of Samdech Head of State; Capitain Ong Meang, aide-de-camp of Samdech Head of State; May Depth of the President of the Raft the Khmer Students' Union in Moscow; and Messer Scokham Decun and Hong Pich, members of the National United Front of Kampucher of Samdech Head of State; Moscow; and Messer Scokham Decun and Hong Pich, members of the National United Front of Kampucher of Samdech Head of State; Decument of the President of the Capital Ong.

During his stay in the DRVN, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, had talks with President Ton Duc Thang on the struggle of the two peoples against American aggression and on their relations of militant solidarity and long-standing fraternal friendship.

Present at the talks were

On the Vietnamese side :

- His Excellency PHAM VAN DONG, Prime Minister of the rument of the DRVN;

- His Excellency VO NGUYEN GIAP, Vice-Premier and Minis

- His Excellency NGUYEN DUY TRINH, Vice-Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs;

His Excellency HOANG MINH GIAM, Minister of Culture;

His Excellency NGUYEN CO THACH, Vice-Minister for Foreign

His Excellency NGUYEN THUONG, Ambassador Extraordina ry and Plenipotentiary of the DRVN to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

On the Cambodian side

Samdech PENN NOUTH, Prime Minister of the Royal Govern

His Excellency NGO HU, Minister of Public Health, Religious

His Excellency THIOUNN MUMM, Minister of National Econo-

- His Excellency HUOT SAMBATH, Minister of Public Works,

His Excellency SIEN AN, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the DRVN.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of sincere fraternal friendship and the two sides reached perfect identity of views on all ques-

A FTER engineering the March 18, 1970 coup d'état against the independence, peace, and neutrality of Cambodia, the American imperialists have embarded in a new and very dangerous military imperialists have embarded in a new and very dangerous military imperialists. Nicon imperialists against a agriculture of the control impérialists have embarked in a new and very dangerous military adventure. President Nivon impudently ordered an aggression against Cambodia in an attempt to make of this country a US nec-clony and military base. Tens of thousands of US and Saigon puppet troops have invaded the Cambodian territory, razing villages, towns and citizen massacring the civilian population, not sparing old reduced the civilian population, and sparing old decided the civilian population, and sparing old reduced the civilian population, and cathod the civilian population, and citizen the civilian population, and authorities have furnished the On US orders, the That June with arms and military comingment and children, perpetrating monstrous crimes against the Khmer people.
On LS orders, the Thai reactionary authorities have furnished the
Lon Nol·Sirik Matak clique with arms and military equipment and
sent thousands of troops under the guise of Khmer-born volunteers to
invade Cambodia. The US imperialists and their flombren to the contract of the contra

The US has frenziedly sought to speed up the setting up of the The US has frenziedly sought to speed up the setting up of the Sanghor-Phoom Penh-Vientiane-Bangkoo has its besrve their aggression against Viet Nam. Cambodiand Laos. They wirepulled their lackeys and reactionaries and the Pacific to conven the so-called "Asian chief to be convented by the Conventionary of the Conventionar

Along with their invasion of Cambodia, the American imperialists Along with their invasion of Cambodia, the American imperialists of "Victomains" the war in Vict Nam in the hope of prolonging it and of maintaining their military occupation of South Vict Nam and a victomating the partition of Vict Nam. Early in May, they monument was strikes against Quang Binh and Nghe An provinces, grossly violating the US commitment to halt all bombardments against the DRVN.

In Laos, the American imperialists have intensified their "special war," multiplied their bombardments on the Lao territory and sent American troops as well as Thai and South Victnamese mercenaries on inreads on the free zons.

The impudent aggression of the American imperialists against Cambodia and the expansion of their war to the whole of Indochina constituted a violation of the 1054 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the very electropic principles of international law and have posed a grant of the principles of international law and have posed a grant challenge in Southeast Asia and the world. They are an insent challenge to all peace- and pattice-loving peoples and the American people.

in Southeast Asia and the world. They are an insolent chance, to be process and justice-loving peoples and the American people.

In response to the historic appeal for national salvation of March 23, 1970 by Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the Khmer people have risen up en masse throughout the country and taken most diversified actions against the American imperality and taken most diversified actions against the American imperality and taken most verying out and disbanding a big part of the enemy manpower and liberated vast areas. Following these successes, the National Congress of the Khmer People was called to endorse the Political Program, elect the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National Congress of the Khmer People was called to endorse the Political Program, elect the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National Union of Cambodia and the control of the Control of National Union of Cambodia, with Samadech Penn Nouth Romer people. It has a proposed the Political Service of Political Program, elect the Political Program of National Union of Cambodia, with Samdech Penn Nouth Romer people. It has a proposed the proposed pro

Government of Camboons.

The great and splendid successes of the Khmer people have proved the correctness and strong vitality of the policy of Samdech Head of State Norrodom Shahouds, the policy of independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia, of the solidarity and friendahip with the Victure of the provided of the provided neutrality of Cambodia, of the solidarity and friendship with the Victnamese and Lao peoples in the struggle against the US imperialist
aggressors. They have been possible thanks to the ardent patriotism
and indomitable strength of the Khmer people who, during the past
sixten years, have waged a tenacious fight and folled all designs and
acts of aggression of the American imperialists, second their autional
their sacred national rights, emerican insperialists, second their autional
constitutional areas.

In this victorious trend, the valiant Khmer people are closing ir ranks and braving all sacrifices and hardships, are stepping up ir effort and marching steadily forward on the road to victory.

their effort and marching steadily intwated on the road to viccotions.

The Victorianese people in the South, keeping up their victorious élan and turning to full account their initiative and offensive posture, have been attacking the enemy on all battlefields, intensifying the popular movement in the cities and striking hard blows at the US President's "Victnamization" plan. The Victnamese people in the North, resisting the US imperialist' piratical air-rads, have method out to them well-deserble standing ready to fight and fulfil their obligations as the great rear towards the heroic great front.

The Lao people, under the sagacious leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front headed by His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, have conducted a valiant struggle, beaten off the encroachments of the US and its lackoys, safeguarded and built a liberated zone which is consolidating, and are advancing vigorously to new and still bigger successes.

The overt aggression by the United States in Cambodia and its The overt aggression by the United States in Cambodia and its expansion of the war to all of Indochina have aroused high indignation in the world. The world people's movement in support of the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples is gaining ground. The peoples and governments of the socialist constries, the peace- and justice-loving countries, all the peoples of the world have been severely critical of the bellicose US imperialists and warmly supported the joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and the just cause of the Victnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples.

In the United States, broad social strata have stood up with In the United States, from the control of the contr tion in a grave and profound crisis.

tion in a grave and profound crisis.

The two parties greatly rejoiced at the big and all-round achievements recorded by the Victnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples. True
to the commitments taken in the Join.
Conference of the Indochime the Join of the Sammit
Conference of the Indochime the Victnamese and Khmer
peoples are resolved the superiority of the Victnamese and Khmer
Lao people and the superiority of the Sammit Conference of the Indochimese countries with the brother
Lao people and aggressors in order to defend their sacred national
rights, safeguard the fundamental principles of the Geneva Agreements
of 1054 and 1962, make the three Indochimese countries a zone of
independence and peace, and enable Cambodia, South Vict Nam and
Laos to follow the path of independence, peace and neutrality and
each Indochimese people to settle themselves their own affairs without
foreign interference.

The two parties made clear their positions on the Cambodian problem, namely respect for the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia as recognized and guaranteed by the 1954 Geneva Agreements; the United States must put an end to its intervention and aggression in Cambodia, halt bombings of Cambodian territory and withdraw immediately and completely from Cambodia 1st troops, military personnel and war materials of the Saigon pupper administratory and war materials of the Saigon pupper administratory of the Saigon pupper administr

The two parties affirmed that the Vietnamese problem must be settled on the basis of the ten-point overall solution of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the gist of which is the United of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the gist of which is: the United States must withdraw rapidly, totally and unconditionally from South Viet Nam its trops and those of the other foreign countries in its camp; a provisional coalition government will be formed in South Viet Nam with a view to holding free and democratic general elections and forming a coalition government. The United States must scrupulously respect the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The two parties held that the Lao problem must be settled on th The two parties held that the Lao problem must be settled on the basis of the topic Geneva Agreements on Laos and the reallities of the present situation in Laos; the two parties unreservedly supported the five-point solution of March 6, 1970 of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front. The United States must end its intervention and aggression in Laos, withdraw totally and unconditionally in the control of the Committee of the Country of Lao territory and let the Lao parties concerned solve among themselves the internal affairs of Laos.

The Victnamess people and the Khmer people sincerely thanked the socialist countries, the peace- and justice-loving countries, various political parties, the national liberation movements, inter-national and regional organizations, the American people and all the peoples in the world for their sympathy and precious support which the two peoples regarded as an important factor vouching for the successful outcome of their just struggle.

The struggle of the Victnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples is closely linked to that of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The Victnamese and Khmer peoples expressed their total support to the peoples of the socialist countries in their efforts to build their prosperous and powerful countries and contribute to the common effort of the world's peoples; to the struggle of the Chinese people to recover Taiwan, an inalicable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China; to the struggle of the Chinese peoples or recover Taiwan, an inalicable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China; to the struggle of the Korean people against the US imperialist aggressors. Lo. librate South Korea and reunify the country; to the struggle of the Cuban people against the violations of the sovereignty and security of the Republic of Cuba by the US imperialists; to the struggle of the Republic of Cuba by the US imperialists; to the struggle German people for a de jure recognition content. Republic by the West General recognition of the involability sovereignty and frontiers in Former including those between the two sovereignty and territorial integrity and recognitud of the incombility of the present frontiers in Europe including the theory of the present frontiers in Europe includes; to the struggle of the cooples of the struggle of the America for independence and the transparence of the struggle of the Thai people against the US imperialist aggressors and the US-paid reactionary administration, for independence and democracy; to the struggle of the peoples of Palestine and other Arab countries against the Israeli aggression in the struggle of the America people against the war of aggression and racial discrimination, for peace and their legitimate interests.

The history of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos during the past hundred years has shown that all aggressors, be they the French colonialists, the Japan.se fascists or the American imperialists, always colonialists, the Japan.se fascists or the Area in perfalists, always use one Indochinese country as a spitional of conquer the other wo countries, and resort to the application of the countries and resort to the application of the countries and make Indochinese and the countries of their countries are closely bound up, that no country on this peninsula can live in peace, independence and freedom so long as the territory of another countries till subject to an imperialist aggression; that the struggle of each people for independent and interesting the countries are closely because the struggle of each people for independent of the countries are consistent to the national salvation of the other two substitutes the most effective and substitute of the peoples. In resolutely defending their national independence, each people surport with all their energies the other two brotherty peoples' feffort.

This spirit of militant solidarity forged in the struggle against This spirit of militant solidarity forgon in the struggic against the colonialists and importaints has manifested itself brilliantly and has been raised higher at the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples contended the conference of the Indochinese Peoples and Law and the American State Norodom Sthanouk. The peoples of Vict Nam, Cambodia, and Laos are firmly determined to reinforce their solidarity, struggle together, win together, and bring the just cause of the three countries to triumph.

The militant solidarity between the three countries constitutes a determining factor of the success of their struggle against the con mon enemy, the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The Victnamese people and the Government of the DKVN expressed their profound gratitude to Samdech Head of State and the brother Khmer people who, at the outset of the Victnamese resistance to US aggression, had displayed unshakeable confidence in Vict Nam's

victory and accorded to the just cause of the Victuamese people their generous, powerful, firm and efficacious support. The Victuamese people will always bear in mind that the Kingdom of Cambodia, under the leadership of Samdech Head to the Norodom Sihanouk, was one of the first countries the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the DRVN and the ten-point overall solution of the Noroment of the DRVN and the ten-point overall solution of the Northeam of the Republic of South Vict Nam. The Victnamese people are profoundly sensitive to the noble sentiments of Samdech Head of State and the brother Khmer people toward President Ho Chi Minh, their venerated leader and are deeply grateful to them for it.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the DRVN pledged wholehearted support to the just struggle of the brother Khmer people against the US imperialist aggressors and their flunkeys — the Lon Nol-Sirik Matac forque — till total victory. Once again, the Government of the DRVN solemmly declared that it scrupiously respects the independence, neutrality, sovereignty and political regime of Cambodia, recognizes and undertakes to respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia within her existing borders.

The Khmer people and the Royal Government of National Union The Khmer people and the Royal Covernment of National Union of Cambodia again expressed their admiration and respect for President Ho Chi Minh, the voncrate their admiration and respect for President Ho Chi Minh, the voncrate Cambodia - Lace friendship paol solidarity, and the control of the control of the control of their admiration for the prodigious successes and great achievements of the Victnamese people who knew how to match enemy destruction with resounding military exploits and better still knew how to make good destruction by rapid reconstruction and the six of the control of the control of the control of the control of the University of the Control prociamation of Samdech Head of State of Cambodia: recognized the Royal Government of National Union as the only legitimate and legal Government of Cambodia; and reserved right at the outset a devoted and unswerving support to the just and certainly victorious struggle of the Khmer people against the US imperialists and Lon Nol - Sirik Matak, their vassals.

The Khmer people and the Royal Government of National Union dge unqualified backing to the Victnamese people's fight against aggression, for national salvation, till total triumph.

Going by the principle that the liberation and defence of each Going by the principle that the liberation and defence of each country is the affine of its peoples, the two parties firmly undertook to the state of the party control and not be as of mutual respect, with a view to winning total victory over the US aggressors, defending their sacred national rights and contributing to the safeguarding of peace and security in Indochina, Asia and the rost of the world.

The two parties were resolved to strengthen further the indefectible The two parties were resolved to strengthen further the indefectible and fraternal solidarity forged in the struggle against the common enemy and pledged all-out exertions to enable the future generations of the two peoples to live in understanding, affection respect, in solidarity and concord, and give each wholehearted respect, in solidarity and concord, and give each wholehearted support in the long-term co-operation to build their respective coun-

The friendship visit of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihano Inc ricensus New York of Samuech Head of State Norodom Shansonk which was a complete success, marked a new and very important development of the militant solidarity and long-term co-operation between Viet Nam and Cambodia; it strongly encourage peoples to fight and defeat the common enemy—the US importalist aggressors and their flushesy.

The sacred resistance of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao people Ano secret resistance of the victnamese, Anmer and Lao peoples to the US aggression, for national salvation, is unfolding ever more fa-avourably. The common enemy of the three peoples is facing numerous and unsurmountable difficulties and contradictions on the battlefield, right in the United States and in the world. The Victnamese, Khmer and unsurmontable difficulties and contradictions on the positioning right in the United States and in the world. The Victnamese, Khner and Lao peoples' is a good quarrel; they have a just line, are animated with an unshakeable determination, and command considerable forces. The brilliant success of the Summit Conference of the Jordan Peoples, with the history of the position of the Conference of the August of the Conference of the August of the States of the

Done in Hanoi, June 7th, 1970

President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

Head of State

TON DUC THANG

Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

GIFTS Te Cambodian **Red Cross Society**

ceremony was held in Hanoi on Iune 6 by the Viet Nam Red ross Society in the course of which its President, Dr. Vu Dinh Tung, presented the Cambodian Red Cross with a quantity of medicines.

The occasion was attended by Princess Monique Sihanouk, President of the Red Cross of the National United Front of Kampuchea: Dr. Ngo Hu, Cambodias Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs; and other Cambodian distinguished guests members of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's party then visiting the

SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK.

(Continued from page 1)

Khmers, would have felt that time flew too quick !

"In fact, we were overwhelmed "In fact, we were overwhenhed with so much fraternal sympathy by your valiant people, with kindness by their respected leaders and their distinguished collaborators, men and women, at all levels, that never did we feel like 'foreigners.'

"On the contrary, we found in you, beside you, and among your people, the warmth of a real home brothers and sisters receiv

"For that, allow us to say to you simply, but with all our hearts, Thank you"."

From Municipal Theatre Square rrom sunicipal Theatre Square o Gia Lam Airport where large crowd was waiting for their assage, the Cambodian distinpassage, the Cambodian dis-

Prime Minister Pham Van Dong saw the distinguished visitors to

O^N the eve of his departure from Hanoi, Samdech Noro-dom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, signed with DRVN President Ton Duc Thang, a joint statement (See opposite) and gave a farewell State banquet in honour of

During his stay in Hanoi, Sam-dech Norodom Sihanouk received Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit, Secretary General of the CC of the Lao General of the CC of the Lao Patriotic Front who came to the DRVN capital to convey the Head of State CC of the LFF and Frince Souphanouvong, as well as the Soviet Ambassador, the Ambas-sador of the Chinese People's Repub-lie, the Change d'Affaires of the GDR, the Consul General of the Republic of India.



Samdeth Norodom Siha-nouk, Read of State of ambodia and President of the National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK), on issued a statement to the Hanoi press on US President Nixon's June 3 address. We give below large

ONCERNING the televisof the USA, I am duty-bound to make the following statement:

1) Mr. Nixon was making fun of the world when he spoke of violation of Khmer neutrality by the army of the FUNK which includes in midst not only communist elements but also a great number of nationalists, democrats, and patriots.

that Cambodia, under the "reign" of Lon Nol, has become a colony with as many as three bosses—that her territorial integrity, her borders and her territorial waters and airspace thoroughly violated by these three bosses, and that it is not in next July that Camhodia will recover her independenc and territorial integrity, the territorial intogrity that the governments in Saigon and Bangkok, in deciding on the occupation without a time-limit of twothirds of our provinces by their armed forces, have impudently promised to reduce to a "memory."

As for the neutrality of our country, how can one speak of it now, when the Lon Nol regime has entered into alliance with the regimes

till the complete liberation of their l'ath rland and, side by side with the brother Viet namese and Lao peoples, will continue to fight till US impirialism and its lackeys are

5) Mr. Nixon has affirmed that "We take this action not for the purpose of expanding the war into Cambodia but for the purpose of ending the

And with this utter cyni sm which is characteristic of him, he argues that his gangster manner constitutes
"the best means to achieve
a just peace."

First of all he should be reminded that in the eyes of the whole world he has actually "expanded" the war into Cambodia and to the

"Mr. Nixon Shows Cynicism Unworthy of Head of State"

States Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK To the Press

The intervention by US and mercenary forces in cambodia constitutes a flagamouna constitutes a flag-rant violation, co-demand by all the peoples of the world including the American people, of my country's neutral-ity, sover-ignty and terririal integrity

Mr. Nixon and th USA also cynically violat international law by meddling most overtly in the international affair of another country.

The "Victong sanctua-ries pretext does not hold water. In this connection I ould like to draw the attention of the international public to the very clear and ery truthful statement Senator William Fulbright The Nixon administra intended to wage a full-scale war by proxy in Cambodia to prop up the Lon Nol Government... It is equally clear that the purpose of this proxy military campaign to eliminate com munist border sanctuaries.. sustain the feeble Lon Nol military regime in

2) It is a cynicism un-worthy of a Head of State to make believe that the pro-US regime in Phnom Penh has made "efforts" "to naintain the neutrality, independence and territorial integrity of Cambodia."

The whole world knows, as American senators of good faith have pointed out, that the traitor Lon Nol has done everything to deprive his country of its neutrality, independence and territorial integrity to the benefit of US neo-colonialist imperialism and the pro-US regimes in Saigon and Bangkok.

The whole world knows

notoriously aligned with the USA (Saigon, Bang kok, Taipeh, Scoul, etc.) and when the only self-styled "ao.t-aligned governments supporting it answer to the names of Djakarta and Kuala

Mr. Nixon claims that by intervening in Cambodia he wants to save the lives of his troops in South

This cynicism is beyond comparison because no In-dochinese nation has ever provoked the US army. The presence of this army in South Viet Nam has never been provided for or recog-nized by the 1954 Geneva nized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina.

If Mr. Nixon wants to save all air. Sixon wants to save the lives of his troops, the only thing he has to do is to respect the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and bring home immediately and unconditionally all his armed forces. And then none of our Indochinese peoples will think of pursuing the Yankee of pursuing the Yar troops as far as America.

4) Mr. Nixon has gone all the length of his cynicism and cowardice by threatening our people with the worst military retaliations if they military retaliations if they will not let the Lon Nol regime alone after the withawal of US troops from Campodia next July.

It is certain that despite the disproportion of forces, the Khmer people, with their right and their just cause, and also with the effective and also with the effective support of the other peoples, particularly the glorious and heroic Victnamese people, will not be cowed by this

They will continue to fight

whole of Indochina.

Since his fatal decision to invade Cambodia, the inte national press has pointed out that the terms "the Vict Nam war" should now be replaced by "the new war in Indochina."

Whatever he may do, Mr. Nixon cannot evade this heavy responsibility.

PS-It should be noted that, in materials and personnel, Mr. Nixon has singularly magni-fied his gains while minimiz-ing, as singularly, his losses this "Operation Cambo

The body - count. example, is too complacent, in the sense that at least 90 percent of these so-called enemy troops are poor Khmer peasants and city dwellers including old people, women and children killed bombs from B.52's, Beby bombs from B.52's. Be-sides, this reckoning is done not by counting the bodies on the battlefield but mostly on the battlefield but mostly by "estimations" from a dis-tance even from planes in flight (sic), as the Western press itself has pointed

As for the claim of deny-ing the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation National Front for Liberation all material means to contin-ue on a large scale the war-of liberation in South Viet Nam, it is ridiculous, the proof is that the NFL has Nam, it is ridiculous, the proof is that the NFL has dealt most violent blows at hundreds of posts and dozens of urban centres including Dalat, which are defended by the imperialist enemy and the satellite forces. The American press itself has American press itself has reported that US armed forces have sustained very heavy losses as a result of those

News from LADS

Lao Patriotic Forces Liberate All Saravane Town

WITH the assistance of the local population and the co-ordinated mutinies of a number of army units of the Vientiane administration, the regional armed forces and guerillas sprang a surbrise attack on the night of June 8 on the enemy in Saravane town (Lower Laos), and completely liberated it after three hours' fighting, KPL reported.

Right at the start, the Lao patriotic forces struck at the headquarters of the Saravane military sub-sector and the "BV-41" battalion HQs. The colonel commander and a deputy-commander of the Saravane sub-sector were killed. A major part of the " BV-41" battalion was wiped out, and many among the remnants surrendered.

The Lag patriots also ferreted out the rest inside Saravane and its surrounding areas.

According to initial reports, more than 500 enemy troops were put out of action, 2 US warplanes shot down, and hundreds of firearms including many heavy guns, and a large quantity of war supplies,

Announcing this tresh action, Pathet Lao Radio said that "this is a due punishing blow dealt at the US imperialists and their stooges who are actively preparing to commit GIs, Saigon puppet troops and Thai mercenaries to the Saravane area. in implementation of the scheme to widen the US war in Lower Laos.

Should the US and its quislings stubbornly refuse to give up this plot of theirs, they would receive more stunning blows wherever they commit crimes against the Lao people", the broadcast warned.

DRVN SETS UP DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SOMALIA

The DRVN Foreign Ministry issued on June 7 the follow-

DESIROUS of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic R.public of Somalia have agreed to stablish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level."

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY HANDS MONETARY AID TO VIET NAM

THE Central Committee of the French Communist the French Communist Party has hand d to representatives of the DRVN Government and the RSVN Revolutionary Provisional Government in France a sum of one hundred million (old) francs collected in the past two months in support the Vietnamese people's struggle against US aggression.

A ceremony to this effect was held at the Party's HQ on June 5 and attended by Georges Marchaix, Deputy Secretary General, Raymond Guyot and G. Plissonier, members of the Political

Bureau of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, and others. Handing the sum to Tran

Viet Dung, a ting Delegate General or the DRVN, and Ha Thanh Lam, Vice-Direc-tor of the RSVN PRG Labormation Bureau, Geo ger Marchaix said that in face or the intensification and expansion by the US of its aggressive war in Indochina, the French Campana, of the intensification and Party would continu to militate for the French Party would continue to militate for the French people's increased support to the Vietnamese people and the other peoples in Indo-china in their resistance china in their resis

VIET NAM COURIER

South Viet Nam

130 Enemy Coastal Bases and Positions (between Da Nang and Cam Ranh) Stormed in One Night (June 3)

- * Night of June 2, in Mekong Delta: Enemy position at Nui Dat (Chau Doc province) flattened the second time in 30 days, 300 enemy casualties and 10 cannons and mortars destroyed. Cai Von CP (Vinh Long province) assaulted, 3 puppet companies and 2 platoons
- * Night of June 6, in Plain of Reeds : My An CP razed, 200 puppet soldiers put out of action, 4 cannons wrecked, 4 choppers downed.
- * June 8, near the 17th Parallel: Mai Lanh CP attacked, 200 puppet troops annihilated.

70th Plenary Session of Paris Conference on Viet Nam (June 11, 1970)

TALKS AGAIN STALL

IKE at previous sessions, the American and Saigon puppet delegates harped

upon the same string, trying to cover up US aggressive policy in Indochina and whitewash the high treason of the Thicu - Ky - Khiem inevitable total collapse clique.

In the name of the DRVN government delegation, Mr Nguyen Minh Vy once again castigated US intervention and aggression policy in the Indochinese countries for sixteen years now. He once more warned them of the awaiting them.

POLITICAL REPORT

(Continued from page 8)

are hundreds of thousands of technical workers whose assignment and use should be improved furthe; in order to get higher labour efficiency."

Reporting the progress of socialist construction in the North, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong said : .

"About one year and a half since the end of 1968, besides fulfilling its great tasks in the struggle against US aggression for national salvation, North Viet Nam has had to cope with many natural calamities. In such circumstances, the work already done to eliminate the aftermaths of the enemy's fierce air war of destruction, restore and develop economy and culture, are important achievements which should be appraised correctly."

Dealine with the 1970 State plan, Premier Pham Van Dong laid down the following tasks:

" - To push up the production of agricultural products and consumer goods, considering it the main direction of the State plan. To develop the local economy and at the same time restore and develop the centrally-run economy with focal points. On the one hand, to develop agricultural production all-sidedly and steadily, restore and develop light industry and food-processing industry, small industry and handicrafts. On the other hand, to restore and boost the production of a number of the most important heavy industry branches, restore and develop communications and transport. Togethe: with the development of production, attention must be paid to the completion of socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and small trade and to the improvement of the circulation and distribution of goods.

" - To meet fully and in time the requirements of the frontline.

" - To improve step by step the people's living standard, first and foremost in the cities and inclustrial centres, to attach importance to the care for the health and labour zeal of the working people. Attention must be paid to the good implementation of policies toward the families of armymen, disabled armymen and war dead.

" - To consolidate the rear steadily, strongly and comprehensively, increase the economic and national defence potentials, see to public order and security, get ready to fight and to win in every circumstance."

DREMIER Pham Van Dong devoted the third and last part of his report to the " struggle on the international and diplomatic front." He said :

"Our people's dauntless struggle has gradually laid bare what may be termed as the inherent contradictions of US imperialism, its fundamental weak points and inevitable collapse.

"One realizes more and more clearly that the US imperialists have failed because they have waged a war of aggression against a valiant people, against a socialist country, in the era of the decline of imperialism, the era of victory of the world's peoples' revolutionary cause."

Premier Pham Van Dong went on : "Due to the failure of the US imperialists in their war of aggression against Viet Nam, the US has gradually been driven into an ever more serious crisis. Since Nixon took office, that crisis has rapidly reached its highest peak for many years, and has affected every facet, political, economic, financial, social, of the American people's life.

"The US no longer holds absolute supremacy in the imperialist camp as previously, instead, it is meeting with ever stronger rivalry. The tendency to independence and neutrality keeps developing in the countries allies and satellites of the US, weakening or paralysing the Western military and political alliances, lowering further the US position in the world.

Meanwhile, the national liberation movement and the struggle for consolidation of national independence have been forging ahead, dealing hard blows at imperialism and old and new colonialism, especially US imperialism.

"In face of such failure and predicament, the US ruling circles now have to resort to such new propaganda ploys and tricks as

for peace,' to implement their counter-revolutionary global strategy.

"This fact marks a clear change in the balance of world forces in favour of the revolution. It explodes the US imperialists' unlimited potentials myth and at the same time shows the obduracy and trickery of the US imperialists who still refuse to renounce their role as international gendarme and their neocolonialism, and to give up their dream of world domination.'

Dealing with the Paris Conference, Premier Pham Van Dong blamed the US side for its stalemate after nearly 70 sessions, It is US." impertinent obstinacy" allied to US
"criminal aggression" which is strongly condemned by the peoples in the world, especially in the US.

Premier Pham Van Dong went on : "In our struggle, we are gratified

at the lofty tokens of sympathy from the peoples of the world, the socialist countries and the US. Ours is the era of revolution, that of the struggle against US imperialism. This struggle is remarkable by its fierceness but also its irreversible victorious trend. There is no more typical example than the dramatic confrontation between the US imperialists' aggressive policy and our people's national liberation effort, in which our enemy has let out his cloven hoof and his dark and odious design, while our people have been fighting with might and main, that is with all their finest moral qualities. There can be no more vivid illustration of the truth that man and his community called nation who fight stubbornly along a correct line, are fully capable of defeating the most formidable aggressive forces in history. This war has made the world's peoples gradually alive to the threat posed by US imperialism to all countries, a danger against which they must fight directly to safeguard their interests. Universal support to the cause of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples has gradually become a national drive in all countries against US imperialism."

The DRVN Prime Minister paid homage to the world's peoples, to

personalities from all walks of life who have joined a united front in support of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples fighting against US aggression.

He said

"The Vietnamese people staunch ly support the brother Khmer and Lao peoples, and will strictly fulfil the sacred commitments mentioned in the joint declaration of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference regarding the independence, peace, neutrality, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Cambodia within her present borders, and guaranteeing all the national rights and political regimes of the Khmer and Lao peoples."

The Prime Minister also reaffirm. ed the backing of the Vietnamese peoble to the movement of various countries and peoples for independence, democracy, peace and socialism, as well as their determination to strengthen the bonds of solidarity and friendship with these countries and peoples.

T the end of his report, Premier Pham I'an Dong brought out in relief the role of the DRVN - which will soon be 25 years old - in l'iet Nam's present struggle against US imperialism.

"We must give proof of our firm revolutionary will, our industrious ness and our creative labour to build and strengthen the Socialist North in all respects, for the sake of the fundamental interests of the Northern people, of the liberation of the South and peaceful reunification of the country, in order to discharge our obligations towards our Indochinese neighbours and world's peo-

" More than ever our people must toughen their determination to fight and to win, and enhance the conviction that 'nothing is more precious than independence and freedom, surmount all difficulties and hardships, strengthen their solidarity with the Khmer and Lao peoples in the resistance against US aggression, perseveringly keep up their fight on the military, political and diplomatic front, by relying on the strength of our militant unity, while trying to enlist more and more efficient support and assistance from the world's

POLITICAL REPORT

By Premier PHA VAN DONG

N the first part of his report, Premier Pham Van Dong summed up the "stituation of the struggle against US aggression, for national salvation since early 1969," the pointed out the successive setbacks suffered by the aggressors who had been forced to change strategy while trying to achieve their wild successful against suffered by the aggressors.

The Prime Minister then bared Washington's dark designs behind its "Vietnamization":

"1) Regarding the withdrawal pull- out and the very niggardly piecem al cutbacks effected by Nixon prove that the US wants to occupy South Vist Nam for a long time, and use US troops as a prop to continue its war of aggression.

"2) The US is feverishly beefing up the pupp + army, bolstering the Thies-Ky - Khirm puppet administration and lavishing aid on the latter in many fields also long for imm diate but also long - term needs, in the hope of utilizing them as an air citive tool for the realization of the above design.

"3) Both the US and puppers though suffering repeated setbacks, are doing their best to carry out their "pacification" program by more and more cruel and savage methods.

"Clearly enough, 'Vietnamization' of the war means prolongation of the war and, in some respects, stepping up the US war of aggression in South Viet Nam.

"Moreover, it is closely linked to the US intensification of the 'special war' in Laos, and recently, to the expansion of the US aggression to Cambodia."

The Prime Minister served a serious warning on the US imperialists:

"Who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind! Storms of anger are descending upon them in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, in many other places in the world, and right in the United States."

After stressing the historic signiicance of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference, Mr Pham Van Dong remarked that the present juncture was very favourable to the Indochinese peoples:

"Contrary to his expectations, the enemy has supplied the peoples of the three Indochinese countries with favourable conditions to push up steadily and all-sidedly their liberation fight both qualitatively and quantitatively. The brazen US aggression against Cambodia also constituted an insolent challenge to the world's peoples. The latter have given and will give them relevant answers. The US imperialists them-

selves have revealed their true features and consequently the world's peoples are resolutely opposing them and supporting the peoples of the three Indochinese countries.

"In short, we are now witnessing new and very auspicious devel-opments in Viet Nam, Indochina, Asia and the world. We must know how to turn them to account, overcome difficulties and forward the struggle in our country, in Indochina and in the world, and in the United States as well. At the same time, we must be keenly alive to the new adventurous manocuvres and acts of the US imperialists, their allies, satellites, and henchmen, stand ready to fight and foil them."

Premier Pham Van Dong explainthe senseless adventure of the US in Cambodia as a move prompted by the heavy failure of Nixon's " Vietnamization" policy in Viet Nam as seen by many observers. He spoke of the progress of our people's resistance in South Viet Nam since Nixon's coming to power: The South Viet Nam patriotic forces have delivered to the US troops, now falling back onto the defensive, hard blows, thus trustrating their efforts to reduce their losses in order to placate public opinion hostile to the Viet Nam war ; the puppet troops who must become Nixon's main instrument to realize his with serious reverses; since early 1970 they have taken over 100,000

Along with wiping out considerable American and puppet manyouser, the people's armed forces in the South have struck hard at logistic bases and war means, which are considered the props and magic wand to bolster up the sinking morale of US and puppet troops.

The quantity of war means, aircraft, tanks, artillery pieces, warships and combat launches destroyed or damaged in 1969 was bigger than and, in some cases, double the 1968 figures.

The enemy's "pacification" program has been foiled in many places and in others, the poor results obtained through violence and cruellies are likely to be nullified.

"The plight of US troops in South View Nam is worsening," Premier Peham Van Dong went on, "American troops there have increasingly realized that their lives are at stake in Nixon's desperate chess game. Such actions as disobedience of orders, sham sickness, refusal of tasks, signing of collective anti-war petitions, readiness to face the millitary court or prison instead of fight-

ing, have occurred in many units."

The position of the puppet army is still worse.

Desertions and disintegrations were rife in 1969: 180,000 armymen left the puppet army or were disbanded.

The economic and political situation of the Saigon puppet regime went from bad to worse, the movement of the urban population against Thieu-Ky-Khiem grew more and more stubborn.

With regard to the liberated areas, despite the attacks of the enemy, they became more and more consolidated and developed in all respects in a bit to carry the day.

Premier Pham Van Dong ended the first part of his report with the conviction that the US imperialists will be defeated and the Vietnames, Cambodian and Lao peoples, bound by their militant solidarity, will certainly win total victory.

THE second part of the Premier's report dealt with the "achievements of Socialist North Viet Nam in national defence and construction."

Premier Pham Van Dong first, recalled the significant victory of the North over the US war of destruction from 1964 to 1968;

"Despite US escalation with its 100,000 air raids and more than one million tons of bombs of all kinds, the Northern people achieved an extraordinary feat: preserving and strengthening the forces of the North in all fields.

"Many Western observers admiringly described these exploits as an epic of man's courage and intelligence.

"The defence forces of the North became stronger, its various services and arms grew fast morally and organizationally, were furnished with better equipment and techniques and tempered themselves in the fierce fighting...

"While putting up a stubborn struggle, our people have endeavoured to limit losses to the socialist economy, kept communications and transport running, developed agricultural and industrial production in accordance with war-time conditions and continued the revolution in the production relations, developed and consolidated agricultural co-ops, improved the circulation and distribution of goods, tightened the control of money and prices, met all requirements of the great front, and catered to the basic needs of the people's life.

"Since early 1969," Premier Pham Van Dong pointed out, "Social-



ist North Viet Nam has endcavoured to wipe out the aftermaths of the war of destruction in all fields, rehabilitated and begus to develop economy and culture, getting ready to settle big and complicated problems on the way to take the North from small production straight to socialism.

"The national economy has made initial, though still alow, progress and in some fields, has recorded substantial results. The total of social products, agricultural output and industrial output in 1969 were higher in the war years. The main items such as paddy and subsidiary crops, pigs, cleetricity output, coal, cement, textiles, paper... began to increase."

He then summed up the accomplishments of various economic branches and remarked:

"At present, when the whole comtry is conscientaring its efforts' on impelling the struggle against US aggression, for mational salvation, aggression, for mational salvation, face difficulties in their life are provided with the basic necessities and their living conditions are in some aspects improved. This is a great effort and notable achievement of ours.

"Since early 1969, the educational, cultural and medical services have continued to develop as satisfactorily as in war-time and have been consolidated qualitatively step by step.

"General education now includes more than 1,080,000 children in kindergartens and infant classes, over 4.5 million pupils, and more than one million people attending full-time or part-time complementary classes. Compulsory primary education has been carried out in the delta and midland provinces. The bulk of grass-root cadres and young peasants and workers have finished the first degree and is now in the second (elementary ciducation – Ed.) degree.

"The training of scientific and technical cadres has developed vigorously, and there are now 36 colleges and faculties of university level with nearly 80,000 students. Socialist North Viet Nam now boasts a contingent of scientific and technical cadres of over 600 doctors and assistant doctors, nearly 50,000 viceative graduates and over 160,000 viceational school graduates. Besides, there

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